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ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA ALTOONA MSA BEAVER COUNTY PMSA ERIE MSA HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE MSA JOHNSTOWN MSA LANCASTER MSA
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PENNSYLVANIA'S

LABOR FORCE

..... *A Monthly Statistical Analysis*

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HIGHLIGHTS

- Pennsylvania's joblessness edged down in August lowering the statewide rate of unemployment to 4.9 percent, seasonally adjusted, from 5.0 percent in July.
- Nonfarm jobs declined in August mostly due to the exodus of temporary summer workers.
- Average weekly hours and earnings for production workers in Pennsylvania manufacturing industries recorded small decreases during July. The average workweek held above 40 hours.
- A surge in claims for unemployment compensation occurred during July. Both initial claims and weeks claimed totals were the highest for July since 1986.
- July's county unemployment rates were again mixed across the State, caused by a better-than-expected performance in the goods producing sector and a worse-than-usual decline in the service producing industries.
- Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates increased from June to July in twelve of Pennsylvania's fifteen major labor market areas.

ISSUED: SEPTEMBER 1990

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Robert P. Casey, Governor

Department of Labor and Industry Bureau of Research and Statistics

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

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CURRENT LABOR FORCE SITUATION

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES FOR AUGUST 1990

Employment in Pennsylvania continued to decline in August but failed to push unemployment higher. The number of jobless workers edged down, lowering the statewide rate of unemployment to 4.9 percent, seasonally adjusted, from 5.0 percent in July. The nationwide rate rose to 5.6 percent in August from 5.5 percent in July.

Data, made available through the Current Population Survey of households, and released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, show August's seasonally adjusted employment in Pennsylvania at 5,496,000, down 78,000 from July. This was the lowest employment level since December 1987. It was 12,000 below August a year ago, 55,000 below two years ago, but 103,000 above three years ago.

Unemployment, seasonally adjusted, was also lower as the statewide labor force shrank unexpectedly. Joblessness edged down 14,000 to 281,000 in August. The seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment was 4.9 percent in August, down 0.1percentage point since July. This was the fourth consecutive month that the rate was at or below 5.0 percent after spending the prior six months between 5.2 and 5.7 percent. Historical comparison shows that the rate was up from 4.4 percent last year, up from 4.6 percent two years ago, but down from 5.6 percent three years ago.

Among the eleven largest states for which seasonally adjusted data are available, Pennsylvania's 4.9 percent rate of unemployment in August ranked ninth, unchanged from July. Only New Jersey at 4.8 percent and North Carolina at 3.6 percent ranked lower. Six states, including Pennsylvania, had rate decreases over the month, four had increases, and one was unchanged.

TABLE 1
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN PENNSYLVANIA
(All persons in thousands)

RESIDENT DATA	AUG. 1990	JULY 1990	AUG. 1989	NET CHANGE FROM JULY 1990	NET CHANGE FROM AUG. 1989
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,777	5,869	5,762	-92	15
Employment	5,496	5,574	5,508	-78	-12
Unemployment	281	295	254	-14	27
Rate of Unemployment (%)	4.9	5.0	4.4	-0.1	0.5
UNADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,877	5,974	5,879	-97	-2
Employment	5,624	5,664	5,648	-40	-24
Unemployment	253	310	231	-57	22

UNITED STATES & PENNSYLVANIA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

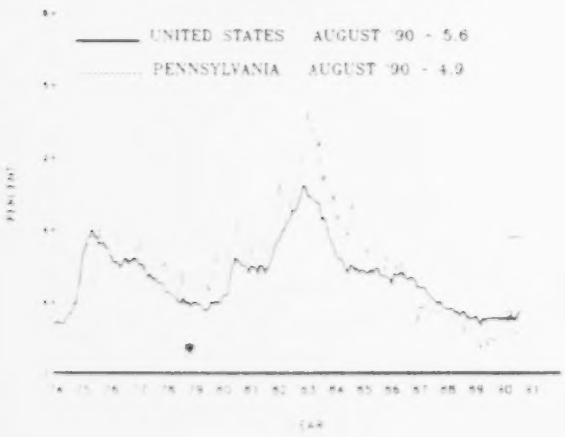

TABLE 2
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

ESTABLISHMENT DATA	AUG. 1990 AP/	JULY 1990 P/	JUNE 1990	JULY 1989	NET CHANGE TO JULY 1990 FROM: JUNE 1990	JULY 1989
NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY	5131.1	5132.8	5162.2	5122.0	-29.4	10.8
---GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	1313.3	1308.3	1304.0	1326.0	4.3	-17.7
MINING	27.3	27.3	27.7	21.2	-0.4	6.1
CONSTRUCTION	252.8	251.8	241.4	253.5	10.4	-1.7
MANUFACTURING	.033.2	1029.2	1034.9	1051.3	-5.7	-22.1
DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	582.9	584.4	588.4	601.1	-4.0	-16.7
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS		32.2	32.6	33.8	-0.4	-1.6
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES		19.3	19.6	21.2	-0.3	-1.9
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS		47.3	47.5	48.4	-0.2	-1.1
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES		91.6	91.8	91.8	-0.2	-0.2
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS		89.8	90.3	91.6	-0.5	-1.8
INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY		110.8	110.9	110.6	-0.1	0.2
ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT		81.3	82.7	86.5	-1.4	-5.2
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT		55.0	55.3	56.5	-0.3	-1.5
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS		37.7	37.9	39.5	-0.2	-1.8
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING		19.4	19.8	21.2	-0.4	-1.8
NONDURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	450.3	444.8	446.5	450.2	-1.7	-5.4
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS		93.3	92.2	92.3	1.1	1.0
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES		1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS		27.6	28.4	29.1	-0.8	-1.5
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODS.		74.2	76.3	78.0	-2.1	-3.8
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		41.7	41.6	42.4	0.1	-0.7
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING		83.8	84.0	84.4	-0.2	-0.6
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		61.1	60.7	60.9	0.4	0.2
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS		10.5	10.5	10.7	0.0	-0.2
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS		42.0	42.1	41.9	-0.1	0.1
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS		9.5	9.6	9.4	-0.1	0.1
---SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	3815.7	3823.2	3856.9	3788.7	-33.7	34.5
TRANSPORTATION	144.6	143.4	150.2	145.6	-6.8	-2.2
PUBLIC UTILITIES	105.1	106.1	105.5	105.7	0.6	0.4
COMMUNICATIONS		50.3	50.2	49.8	0.1	0.5
ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY		55.8	55.3	55.9	0.5	-0.1
WHOLESALE TRADE	282.6	284.3	284.0	281.5	0.3	2.8
RETAIL TRADE	892.3	890.7	893.6	894.1	-2.9	-3.4
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES		122.6	122.8	123.6	-0.2	-1.0
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	299.6	300.3	299.9	301.1	0.4	-0.8
FINANCE		143.0	142.9	145.7	0.1	-2.7
INSURANCE		114.7	114.7	112.2	0.0	2.5
REAL ESTATE		42.6	42.3	43.2	0.3	-0.6
SERVICES	1422.5	1423.1	1422.2	1390.5	0.9	32.6
BUSINESS SERVICES		207.1	205.8	203.8	1.3	3.3
HEALTH SERVICES		466.9	464.7	453.8	2.2	13.1
--HOSPITALS		254.8	253.1	246.5	1.7	8.3
LEGAL SERVICES		42.6	42.5	40.9	0.1	1.7
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES		127.2	137.5	127.2	-10.3	0.0
SOCIAL SERVICES		100.9	100.7	96.9	0.2	4.0
OTHER SERVICES		478.4	471.0	467.9	7.4	10.5
GOVERNMENT	669.0	675.3	701.5	670.2	-26.2	5.1
FEDERAL		147.8	148.8	144.5	-1.0	3.3
STATE		144.7	142.1	142.4	2.6	2.3
LOCAL		382.8	410.6	383.3	-27.8	-0.5
---PERSONS IN LABOR-MGMT. DISPUTES	2.1	1.3	1.3	7.3	0.0	-6.0

AP/ = Advance preliminary, based on early survey returns.
P/ = Preliminary data.

NONFARM JOBS DROP IN AUGUST

Advance preliminary figures from the survey of employer payrolls showed Pennsylvania's nonfarm employment decreased by 1,700 from July to a total of 5,132,800. Most of this August decline can be attributed to the end of summer decline, with young temporary workers leaving the work force in preparation for school.

NONFARM JOBS POST NORMAL JULY DECLINE

Pennsylvania's total nonfarm jobs count declined seasonally in July by 29,400. Despite the mid-summer contraction, Commonwealth jobs stood at the eleventh highest level ever and the largest July total on record. Nonfarm jobs were up 10,800 from July 1989.

While net movement matched the seasonal norm, industry components varied significantly from historical patterns. Goods producing industries, normally a 7,000 jobs loser in July, added 4,300 to payrolls to total 1,308,300 jobs. In contrast, the service producing sector dropped 33,700 from payrolls in July to a total of 3,823,200. Normally, a job downturn of 22,000 is expected.

Within goods producing industries, contract construction withstood fallout from the soft housing market, posting solid job gains. Contract construction jobs were at the fifth highest level ever in July.

Manufacturing, at 1,029,200 jobs, performed well in July, declining less than half the seasonal norm as both durable (hard) and nondurable (soft) goods sectors resisted significant downturns. Durable goods industries, displaying moderate across-the-board strength, posted only half the job loss expected. At 444,800 jobs, the nondurable goods industries were off by only 1,700 in July, far from the average June-to-July decline of 6,500.

Typically a major source of strength in Pennsylvania's economy, the service producing sector slumped a bit in July. Wholesale trade, despite achieving another record job level, added 300 to payrolls, when a gain of 1,200 is the norm. Retail trade, equally a strong performer in providing Commonwealth jobs, lost 2,900 from June to July mostly within eating and drinking places. Recent growth in eating and drinking places has been attributed to the increased incidence of working women, two-income families, persons who live alone, and the growing preference for leisure time.

Government also declined in July by 26,200 to 675,300, as the end of the school year resulted in a temporary layoff of bus drivers, cafeteria workers, teachers' aides, and other non-certified public school employes for the summer.

The service industry added welcomed strength to an otherwise poor performance within most of the service producing sector. At record-high levels for the fifth consecutive month, services added 900 jobs since mid-June to total an all-time high of 1,423,100 in July.

EMPLOYERS

Looking for workers, for employe training that's specific to your business? Then you're looking for the Pennsylvania Job Center near you; where employers find the employes they need, and workers find the jobs they want.

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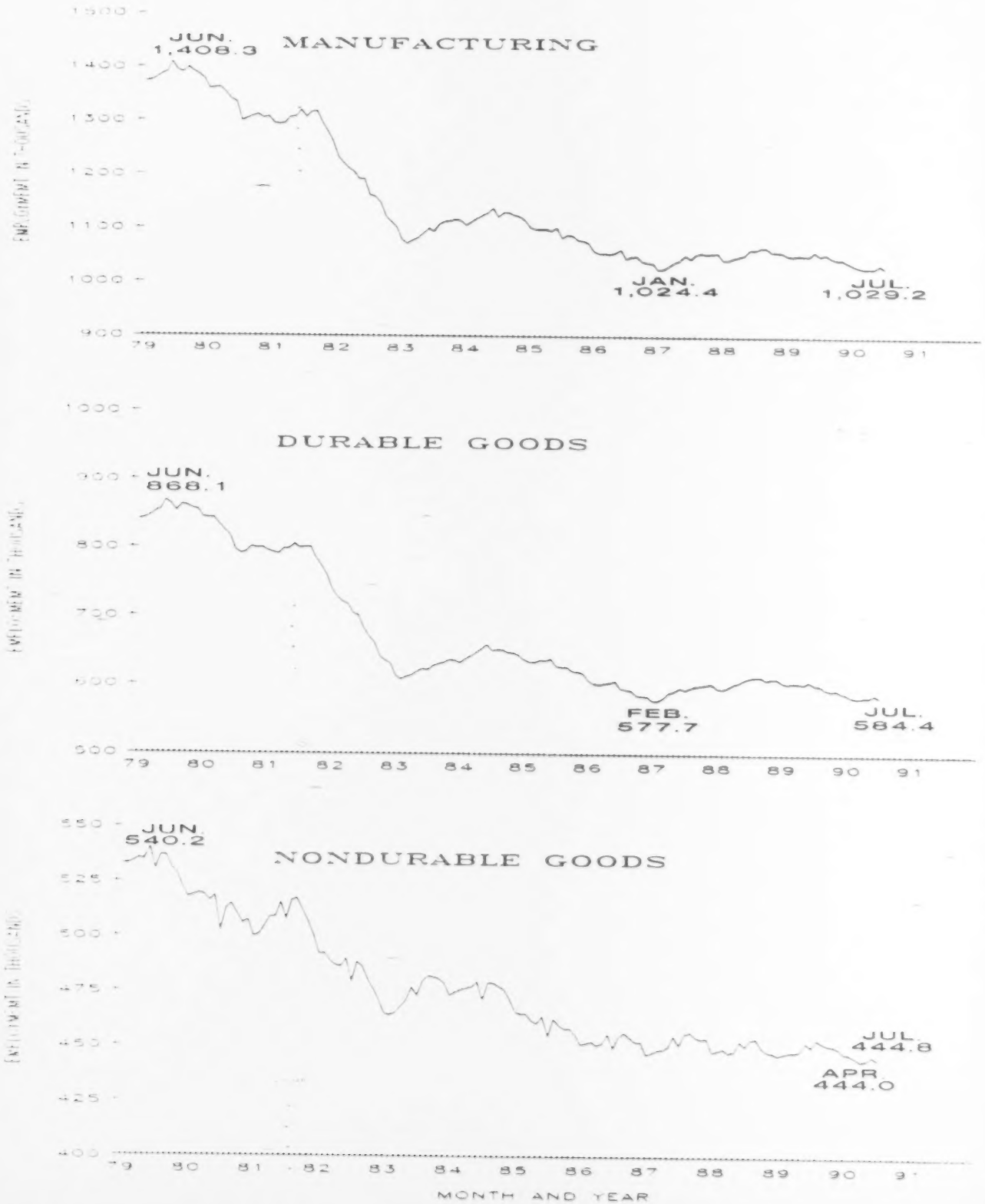
PENNSYLVANIA WAGE & SALARY JOBS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA



HOURS AND EARNINGS

TABLE 3
PENNSYLVANIA HOURS AND EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING AND SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

INDUSTRY TITLE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JULY 1990 P/	JUNE 1990	JULY 1989	JULY 1990 P/	JUNE 1990	JULY 1989	JULY 1990 P/	JUNE 1990	JULY 1989
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES									
COAL MINING	$687.47	$715.60	$559.47	42.7	44.2	38.4	$16.10	$16.19	$15.37
NONMETALLIC MINERALS	499.06	524.44	497.55	44.4	46.7	46.5	11.24	11.23	10.70
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	449.44	449.62	434.11	40.6	40.8	40.8	11.07	11.02	10.64
DURABLE GOODS	469.61	469.72	471.79	41.9	42.0	41.9	11.69	11.66	11.26
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	375.03	370.47	351.83	40.5	40.4	39.8	9.26	9.17	8.84
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	363.71	361.10	384.61	40.1	39.9	41.4	9.07	9.05	9.29
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODS.	478.41	483.23	474.47	42.3	42.5	42.9	11.31	11.37	11.06
PRIMARY METALS	572.80	575.48	550.84	43.1	43.4	42.8	13.29	13.26	12.87
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	481.20	487.42	452.28	41.7	42.3	41.8	11.06	11.05	10.82
INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY	518.74	521.16	496.78	42.8	43.0	42.9	12.12	12.12	11.58
ELECTRIC AND ELECTRONIC MACH.	455.28	452.69	437.72	42.0	41.8	41.1	10.84	10.83	10.65
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	551.46	552.57	523.65	40.4	40.6	41.2	13.65	13.61	12.71
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PROD.	475.80	455.84	441.25	41.7	40.7	41.2	11.41	11.20	10.71
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES	426.66	436.85	412.23	39.8	40.3	40.1	10.72	10.84	10.28
NONDURABLE GOODS	397.80	395.69	383.98	39.0	39.1	39.3	10.20	10.12	9.77
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	445.68	454.40	435.23	39.9	40.9	40.8	11.17	11.11	10.72
TOBACCO PRODUCTS	279.60	271.75	274.39	40.0	40.2	41.7	6.99	6.76	6.58
TEXTILE PRODUCTS	308.94	314.63	295.62	38.0	38.7	39.0	8.13	8.13	7.58
APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	234.92	231.17	229.15	34.7	34.4	35.2	6.77	6.72	6.51
PAPER PRODUCTS	499.39	492.92	486.35	43.2	42.9	42.7	11.56	11.49	11.39
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	442.74	439.29	425.51	38.2	38.1	38.3	11.59	11.53	11.11
CHEMICAL AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	552.86	554.13	532.53	42.3	42.3	41.8	13.07	13.10	12.74
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	595.49	600.70	614.61	40.1	41.2	42.8	14.85	14.58	14.36
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS	413.09	407.38	398.94	41.6	41.4	41.6	9.93	9.84	9.59
LEATHER PRODUCTS	252.15	270.36	258.72	37.3	38.9	39.2	6.76	6.95	6.60
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES									
COMMUNICATIONS	540.54	541.14	566.18	39.0	39.1	41.6	13.86	13.84	13.61
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	701.67	690.03	670.68	43.1	42.7	42.8	16.28	16.16	15.67

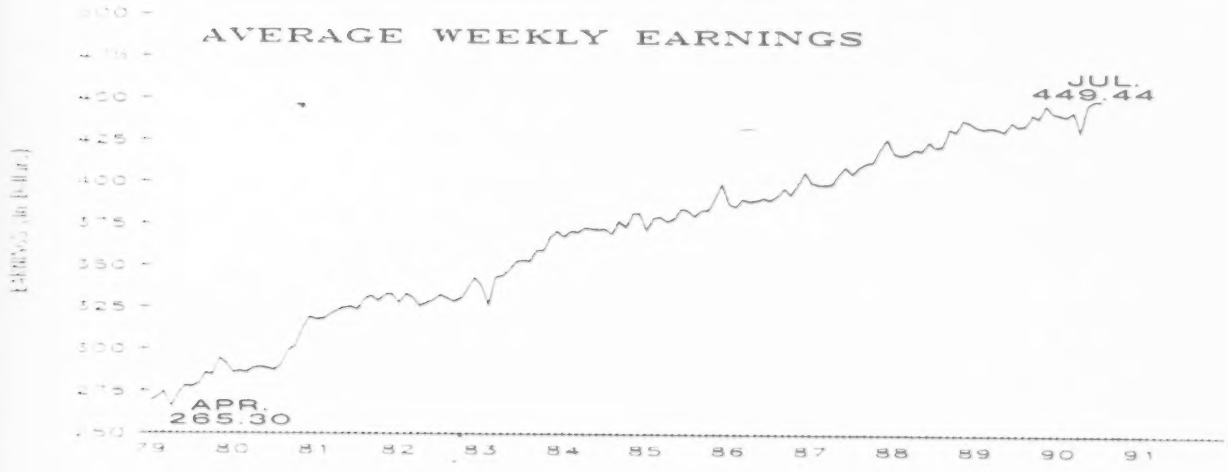
WEEKLY HOURS AND EARNINGS BOTH RECORD SMALL DECREASES

Production workers in Pennsylvania's factories earned slightly smaller paychecks during the middle week of July than they did in the comparable week of June. July's average weekly earnings, at $449.44, were down 18 cents from the June level. This loss of pay was the net result of a loss of 0.2 of an hour in the average workweek and a gain of 5 cents in average hourly pay. The 40.6 hour average workweek still retains a significant margin above the 40 hour workweek which is normally the point where it makes more economic sense for the employer to layoff workers rather than to further reduce the workweek.

Although down 0.1 of an hour, the average durable goods workweek remained strong at 41.9 hours. Only miscellaneous manufacturing, at 39.8 hours, failed to exceed the 40 hour threshold. Somewhat surprisingly, both the lumber and wood products and the furniture and fixtures industry lines which are heavily dependent on the weak housing market had workweeks which exceeded 40 hours. Overall, four of the ten durable goods industry lines had longer workweeks in July than they did in June. Although individual industry lines vary considerably, the average durable goods workweek was unchanged from July 1989.

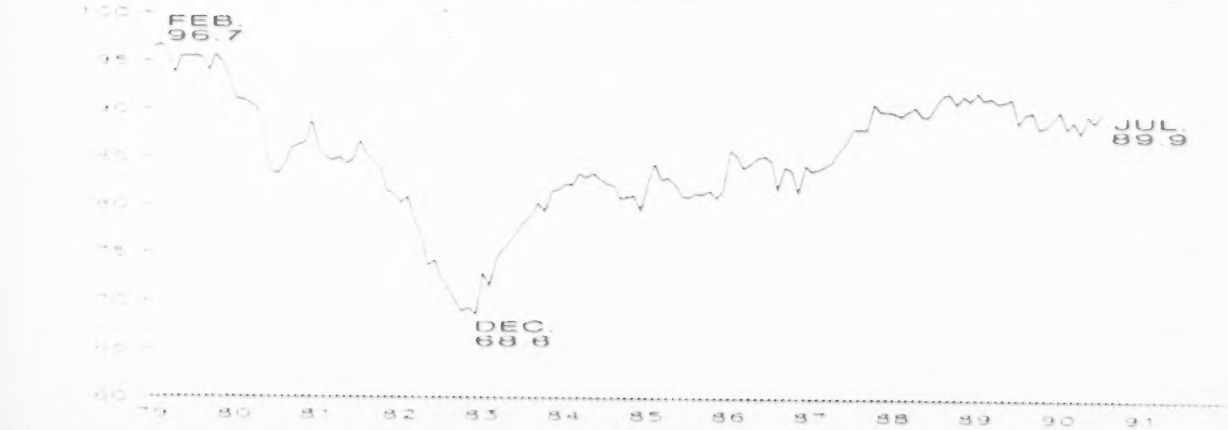
The soft goods workweek, at 39.0 hours, also lost 0.1 of an hour from June to July. Half of the ten nondurable goods lines recorded longer July workweeks while the remaining five had shorter workweeks. The July workweek was 0.3 of an hour shorter than that of July 1989.

PENNSYLVANIA HOURS & EARNINGS
FOR MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS



PENNSYLVANIA MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY INDEX
(1973 = 100)

SOURCE: PSU, CENTER FOR REGIONAL BUSINESS ANALYSIS



UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

TABLE 4
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REGULAR PROGRAM
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	JULY 1990	JUNE 1990	JULY 1989	NET CHANGE FROM JUNE 90	NET CHANGE FROM JULY 89
CLAIMS ACTIVITY					
Initial Claims	106,487	88,201	93,305	18,286	13,182
Weeks Claimed	649,433	541,901	518,223	107,532	131,210
...Average Weekly Volume	147,598	129,024	123,386	18,574	24,212
Insured Unemployment Rate	3.0%	2.6%	2.5%	0.4	0.5
PAYMENT ACTIVITY					
First Payments	41,465	30,711	37,329	10,754	4,136
Final Payments	10,153	8,074	8,958	2,079	1,195
Weeks Paid	522,351	525,730	442,138	-3,379	80,213
Net Benefit Amount	$88,988,521	$88,513,767	$72,320,307	$474,754	$16,668,214
Average Check Amount	$170.36	$168.36	$163.57	$2.00	$6.79

UPTURN IN CLAIMS IN JULY

A surge in claims activity occurred during July. Initial claims jumped by 18,286 or 21 percent from June to July and weeks claimed underwent a 107,532 or 20 percent over-the-month increase in July. Comparisons with July 1989 showed initial claims were 14 percent higher and weeks claimed were 25 percent higher. Both claims totals were the highest for July since 1986. The number of consecutive months for which claims totals exceeded previous year's levels has reached 16 for weeks claimed and 15 for initial claims. The insured unemployment rate moved upward from 2.6 percent in June to 3.0 percent in July, which reversed a downward trend in the rate over the five previous months.

Weeks paid in July dipped below the June total of 525,730 to 522,351, as the ratio of weeks paid to weeks claimed fell from June's .97 to July's .80. A $2.00 increase in July boosted the average check amount to $170.36. The net benefit amount for July of $89.0 million was slightly above June's $88.5 million. Disbursements from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund topped income by $14 million during July which reduced cash reserves in the fund at the end of the month to $1.668 billion.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND ACTIVITY

JULY 1990

Income	$	74,756,528
Disbursements	$	88,986,113
Cash Reserves	$	1,667,307,855

UNEMPLOYMENT ..... A GEOGRAPHIC VIEW

FORTY-THREE COUNTIES REGISTER HIGHER UNADJUSTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

As was the case in June, county unemployment rates were mixed across the state in July. Forty-three of Pennsylvania's sixty-seven counties had higher unadjusted unemployment rates in July than in June; five were unchanged and nineteen were lower. Generally, a better than expected performance in the goods producing sector coupled with a worse than usual decline in service producing industries brought about these inconsistent results.

Chester County, at 3.5 percent, had the lowest July unemployment rate; Greene County, at 9.9 percent, the highest. Forest County, down 2.1 percentage points, recorded the largest over-the-month decrease; Carbon County, up 2.1 percentage points, the largest increase.

The labor force, swelled by students and recent graduates during May and June, remains in a state of flux during July. Many of these young people, unsuccessful in their search for work, leave the labor force by mid-July. Those who have jobs, and many of those who do not, remain in the labor force. Most of those who were unsuccessful in their job search were no longer in the labor force in August.

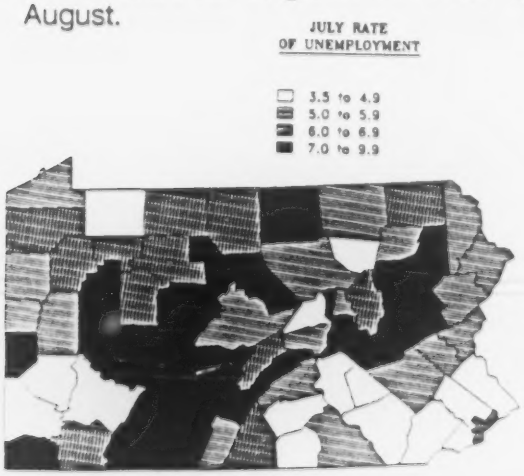


TABLE 5
PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES RANKED BY RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, preliminary)
JULY- 1990

COUNTY	RANK	RATE (%)	VOLUME
Chester	1	3.5	7000
Cumberland	1	3.5	4000
Allegheny	3	3.6	24300
Montgomery	3	3.6	14100
Adams	5	3.8	1500
Delaware	5	3.8	11200
Bucks	7	4.0	12000
Warren	7	4.0	900
Lancaster	9	4.1	9400
Lebanon	9	4.1	2700
Dauphin	11	4.6	6600
Sullivan	12	4.7	100
Westmoreland	12	4.7	8300
Washington	14	4.8	4500
Union	15	4.9	900
Bradford	16	5.0	1600
Erie	16	5.0	6900
Lawrence	16	5.0	2500
Perry	16	5.0	1100
Pike	16	5.0	700
York	16	5.0	9300
Berks	22	5.2	9300
Montour	22	5.2	400
Mercer	24	5.3	2800
Wayne	24	5.3	1200
Fulton	26	5.4	300
Lehigh	26	5.4	8100
Butler	28	5.5	4200
Centre	28	5.5	3700
Lycoming	28	5.5	3400
Northampton	31	5.6	6600
Monroe	32	5.7	2900
Wyoming	33	5.8	800
Snyder	34	5.9	1100
Venango	35	6.0	1500
Franklin	36	6.1	3700
Elk	37	6.2	1100
Fayette	37	6.2	3700
Jefferson	39	6.3	1300
Philadelphia	39	6.3	46400
Susquehanna	39	6.3	1200
McKean	42	6.5	1400
Crawford	43	6.8	2700
Forest	43	6.8	100
Mifflin	43	6.8	1500
Potter	43	6.8	600
Columbia	47	6.9	2200
Cameron	48	7.2	200
Luzerne	48	7.2	11800
Somerset	48	7.2	2400
Beaver	51	7.5	4500
Huntingdon	51	7.5	1500
Armstrong	53	7.6	2200
Clarion	53	7.6	1300
Lackawanna	53	7.6	8600
Tioga	53	7.6	1500
Blair	57	7.7	4900
Juniata	57	7.7	800
Cambria	59	7.8	5000
Schuylkill	60	8.1	6200
Clinton	61	8.3	1300
Bedford	62	8.4	1900
Carbon	63	8.5	2200
Indiana	63	8.5	2900
Clearfield	65	8.8	3100
Northumberland	66	8.9	4500
Greene	67	9.9	1300

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR MARKET AREAS

TABLE 6
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME AND RATE
BY MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA IN PENNSYLVANIA
(Seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

AREA	JULY 1990 * UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	JULY 1990 * UNEMPLOYMENT RATE%	JUNE 1990 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	JUNE 1990 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE%	JULY 1989 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	JULY 1989 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE%
UNITED STATES	6814.0	5.5	6447.0	5.2	6577.0	5.3
PENNSYLVANIA	295.0	5.0	271.0	4.6	259.0	4.5
LABOR MARKET AREA						
ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA	16.9	5.1	16.3	4.9	13.5	4.2
ALTOONA MSA	4.7	7.6	3.8	6.2	3.6	6.1
BEAVER COUNTY PMSA	4.1	7.0	4.1	6.9	4.2	7.2
ERIE MSA	6.5	4.8	6.2	4.6	6.2	4.7
HARRISBURG-LEB-CARLISLE MSA	13.6	4.0	14.2	4.2	12.2	3.7
JOHNSTOWN MSA	7.0	7.4	6.6	6.9	7.7	8.1
LANCASTER MSA	8.5	3.8	8.1	3.6	7.1	3.2
PHILADELPHIA PMSA	107.2	4.4	100.3	4.1	90.7	3.8
PITTSBURGH PMSA	39.9	4.1	41.8	4.2	43.2	4.5
READING MSA	8.8	5.0	8.0	4.4	6.4	3.6
SCRANTON--WILKES-BARRE MSA	23.7	6.5	22.4	6.1	19.8	5.5
SHARON MSA	2.6	5.0	2.5	4.8	2.2	4.4
STATE COLLEGE MSA	3.6	5.3	3.2	4.7	2.8	4.2
WILLIAMSPORT MSA	3.6	5.9	3.9	6.4	3.5	5.9
YORK MSA	10.4	4.7	9.8	4.4	9.0	4.1

* Preliminary data

TWELVE MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREAS RECORD HIGHER SEASONALLY ADJUSTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

July's seasonally adjusted unemployment rates were higher than those for June in twelve of Pennsylvania's fifteen major labor market areas. Williamsport MSA, down 0.5 of a percentage point, recorded the largest decline. Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle MSA and Pittsburgh PMSa also had lower July rates. Altoona, up 1.4 percentage points, registered the largest increase.

Goods producing industries did better than expected in most areas across the state. This coupled with larger than normal decreases in the service producing sector for most areas to bring about these mixed results.

Students, who entered the labor force in May and June, were still causing instability in the labor force during July. Many of these young people did not find work and left the labor force by mid-July. Those who had jobs, and many of those who did not, remained in the labor force. By August, most of the unsuccessful jobseekers had left the labor force

Eleven of the major labor market areas had higher seasonally adjusted unemployment rates this July than last. One area rate was unchanged and three were lower. All three of the areas with lower July 1990 rates were in the southwest corner of the state. These areas were Johnstown MSA, and the Pittsburgh and Beaver County PMSAs. Altoona, up 1.5 percentage points, had the largest over-the-year increase.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

Unemployment rates, not seasonally adjusted, for Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) ranged from a low of 3.5 percent in SDA 04 and SDA21 to a high of 8.3 percent in SDA 29.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

TABLE 7
MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
JULY 1990 --- PRELIMINARY
(DATA NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, VOLUME IN THOUSANDS)

SDA NO.	COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE	EMP.	UNEMP.	RATE(%)
01	Erie	136.8	129.9	6.9	5.0
02	Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren	106.1	99.6	6.5	6.1
03	City of Pittsburgh	175.6	168.5	7.1	4.0
04	Allegheny County minus City of Pittsburgh	491.8	474.5	17.2	3.5
05	Beaver	60.2	55.7	4.5	7.5
06	Armstrong, Butler, Indiana	139.2	129.9	9.3	6.7
07	Fayette, Westmoreland	236.3	224.4	11.9	5.1
08	Greene, Washington	107.3	101.5	5.8	5.4
09	Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter	105.0	97.4	7.6	7.2
10	Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset	209.5	193.6	15.9	7.6
11	Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Lycoming, Mifflin, Snyder, Union	236.4	222.3	14.1	6.0
13	Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wyoming	86.9	81.7	5.2	6.0
14	Lackawanna	113.7	105.1	8.6	7.6
15	Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne	113.9	106.9	7.0	6.2
16	Luzerne, Schuylkill	240.8	222.7	18.0	7.5
17	Philadelphia	742.4	695.9	46.4	6.3
18	Bucks	302.0	290.1	12.0	4.0
19	Montgomery	392.9	378.7	14.1	3.6
20	Delaware	294.2	283.0	11.2	3.8
21	Chester	202.9	195.9	7.0	3.5
22	Lehigh, Northampton	268.1	253.4	14.7	5.5
23	Berks	179.3	170.1	9.3	5.2
24	Cumberland, Dauphin, Juniata, Lebanon, Perry	357.1	341.9	15.2	4.3
25	Lancaster	228.6	219.2	9.4	4.1
26	York	185.5	176.1	9.3	5.0
27	Adams, Franklin	100.6	95.4	5.2	5.2
28	Lawrence, Mercer	102.2	96.9	5.3	5.2
29	Montour, Northumberland	58.9	54.0	4.9	8.3
	PENNSYLVANIA - TOTAL	5974.0	5664.0	310.0	5.2

A Service Delivery Area is a geographical planning region defined by the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

SPECIAL TOPIC

AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY IN 1989

The average annual pay for workers covered by Pennsylvania's State and Federal Unemployment Compensation (UC) programs was $22,312 in 1989, a 3.8 percent increase over 1988. Average annual pay, nationwide, was $22,567 in 1989, a 3.2 percent increase over 1988.

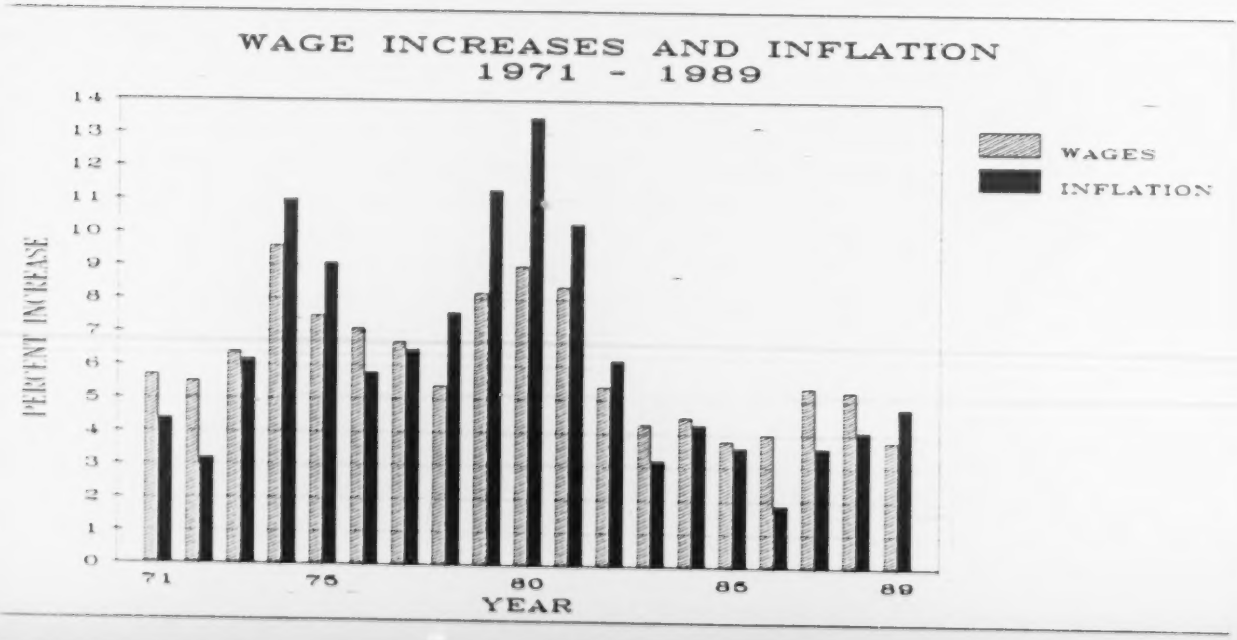
Annual pay data are compiled from reports submitted by employers under unemployment insurance programs covering five million full- and part-time workers in Pennsylvania and 107 million workers nationwide. Average annual pay is computed by dividing total annual payrolls of employes covered by unemployment insurance programs by the average monthly employment of these employes.

Pennsylvania's average annual pay ranked twelfth highest among the fifty states and the District of Columbia. But the state's rate of increase during 1989 ranked somewhat lower at seventeenth place.

Although Pennsylvania's rate of pay increase (+3.8 percent) ranked in the top third of states, it failed to keep up with inflation which rose 4.8 percent in 1989. This was the first year since 1982 that wages failed to outdistance inflation. During the six years, 1983 through 1988, Pennsylvania's wages rose 30.6 percent compared to only 22.6 percent inflation.

In a separate report issued by the U.S. Commerce Department's Bureau of Economic Analysis, total per capita income rose 7 percent in 1989 to an average $17,269. This figure includes all income rather than just wages paid to workers. It represents total income divided by total population. The higher 1989 gain in this figure suggests that income from sources other than wages grew much faster then inflation.

For the coming year, employers are budgeting for pay increases averaging 5.4 percent in 1991. This was reported by a survey of organizations employing non-union workers conducted by William M. Mercer, Inc. A similar poll by Wyatt Co., another consultant, forecasts an average 5.6 percent salary rise in 1991. These are both nationwide forecasts.



State average annual pay for 1988 and 1989 and percent change in pay for all covered workers 1/

State	Average annual pay		Percent change, 1988-89 3/	State	Average annual pay		Percent change, 1988-89 3/
	1988	1989 2/			1988	1989 2/	
UNITED STATES	$21,872	$22,567	3.2				
Alabama	19,003	19,593	3.1	Missouri	$20,295	$20,899	3.0
Alaska	28,033	29,704	6.0	Montana	16,957	17,224	1.6
Arizona	20,383	20,808	2.1	Nebraska	17,190	17,694	2.9
Arkansas	17,023	17,418	2.3	Nevada	20,548	21,342	3.9
California	24,126	24,921	3.3	New Hampshire	20,749	21,551	3.9
Colorado	21,472	21,940	2.2	New Jersey	25,748	26,780	4.0
Connecticut	26,234	27,500	4.8	New Mexico	18,259	18,667	2.2
Delaware	21,977	23,268	5.9	New York	26,347	27,303	3.6
District of Columbia	30,253	32,106	6.1	North Carolina	18,636	19,320	3.7
Florida	19,523	20,072	2.8	North Dakota	16,508	16,932	2.6
Georgia	20,504	21,071	2.8	Ohio	21,501	21,986	2.3
Hawaii	20,444	21,624	5.8	Oklahoma	19,098	19,530	2.3
Idaho	17,648	18,146	2.8	Oregon	19,637	20,303	3.4
Illinois	23,608	24,211	2.6	Pennsylvania	21,485	22,312	3.8
Indiana	20,437	20,931	2.4	Rhode Island	20,206	21,128	4.6
Iowa	17,928	18,420	2.7	South Carolina	18,009	18,797	4.4
Kansas	19,030	19,474	2.3	South Dakota	15,424	15,810	2.5
Kentucky	18,545	19,001	2.5	Tennessee	19,209	19,712	2.6
Louisiana	19,330	19,750	2.2	Texas	21,130	21,740	2.9
Maine	18,347	19,202	4.7	Utah	18,910	19,362	2.4
Maryland	22,515	23,466	4.2	Vermont	18,640	19,497	4.6
Massachusetts	24,143	25,233	4.5	Virginia	21,053	21,879	3.9
Michigan 4/	24,193	24,853	2.7	Washington	20,806	21,617	3.9
Minnesota	21,481	22,155	3.1	West Virginia	19,341	19,789	2.3
Mississippi	16,522	17,047	3.2	Wisconsin	19,743	20,204	2.3
				Wyoming	19,097	19,230	.7

1/ Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

2/ Data are preliminary.

3/ Percent changes were computed from unrounded average annual pay data and may differ from those computed using data rounded to the nearest dollar.

4/ State government data for certain Michigan agencies were estimated for the third and fourth quarters of 1989 and will be revised.

TECHNICAL NOTES

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

Civilian Labor Force - Estimated number of persons 16 years of age and over, employed or unemployed during week including 12th of month, distributed by place of residence.

Total Employed - Includes nonagricultural wage and salary workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor disputes. Employment distributed by place of residence.

Total Unemployed - Estimated number of persons, by place of residence, who did not work during reference week and were looking for work, whether or not eligible for unemployment compensation. Includes those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to an old job or to report to a new job.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Collection - Nonagricultural wage and salary employment as well as hours and earnings estimates based on monthly reports from sample of employers. Under cooperative arrangement with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Research & Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry, mails, edits, and processes reports, which are subsequently incorporated in national data.

Industrial Classification - Employer establishments classified by industry on basis of their principal product or service. The Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1987) used for classification.

Nonagricultural Employment - A count of jobs by place of work. Includes persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation. Excluded are persons laid off, on strike, or on unpaid vacation during entire reporting period. Proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers also excluded. Government employment covers only civilian employes. Full-time teachers considered employed during the summer vacation period, whether or not paid in those months.

Benchmark Data - Employment estimates compared annually with complete count of employment, by industry. Where revisions necessary, monthly estimates adjusted to new benchmark. Following revisions to new benchmark, industry data projected forward to current month by use of sample trends. Basic source of benchmark information is tabulations of employment data, by industry and area, compiled from contribution reports of employers covered under Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law.

Hours and Earnings

Method of Computing Averages - Average hours computed by dividing total production worker hours worked during one week (the seven-day period which includes 12th of month) by num-ber of production workers for week. Average hourly earnings computed by dividing total production worker payroll for one week by total production worker hours for week. Average weekly earnings derived by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours.

Definitions - Definitions of production or similar workers, payroll, and hours - from which average hours and earnings data are derived - follow:

Production Workers - Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (such as power plant), and record keeping and other services closely associated with production operations.

Payroll - Represents payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of pay periods which include 12th of month. Payroll is reported before deductions for Social Security, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm.

Hours - Represents hours worked or paid, during pay periods which include 12th of month, for production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers. Hours include time paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay received directly from firm.

Unemployment Compensation

Initial Claims - Notices of unemployment filed to request a determination of entitlement to compensation in a new benefit year (period of eligibility) following a period of employment or to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within the benefit year following interim employment within the benefit year.

Weeks Claimed - Requests for benefits filed by claimants which certify to the fact the claimants experienced total, partial, or part-total unemployment for given weeks.

Average Weekly Claims - Total number of weeks claimed in a month divided by the number of weeks in the month.

Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) - Ratio of the average weekly number of persons claiming unemployment compensation benefits within the given month to average annual covered employment. Calculated by dividing the month's average weekly continued weeks claimed by average annual covered employment. Average annual covered employment is estimated until six months after year's end due to a lag in reporting covered employment.

First Payment - First benefit check a claimant receives for a week of unemployment in a benefit year.

Weeks Paid - Weeks claimed which were paid to eligible claimants upon certification that unemployment compensation qualifying unemployment was experienced during given weeks.

Net Benefit Amount - Amount of regular unemployment compensation benefits paid to claimants, after adjusting for returned and redeposited benefit checks.

Income - Amount of funds deposited into the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including employer and employe contributions, transfers from other sources such as the Special Administration Fund, redeposited unemployment compensation checks, federal benefit program reimbursements, loans, and interest earnings.

Disbursements - Amount of funds disbursed from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including the payment of state unemployment compensation benefits, federal program benefits, refunds, and voluntary federal loan repayments.

Cash Reserves - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund available to pay unemployment compensation benefits.

LMI ALERT

PENNSYLVANIA LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

September 1990

Attention Employers!!

Updated Minority Population and Demographic Data now available for your affirmative action planning.

PENNSYLVANIA

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

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